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umbelllets of the two plants is frequently aborted, when present I have found no exception to its sessile character in *Zizia* and stalked in *Thaspium*.

As far as I have met with the two plants in this region they differ in their habitats. *Z. aurea* is very abundant, and occurs throughout in suitable localities, and grows indifferently in clayey and in sandy soils, but more vigorously in the former. *T. aureum* is infrequent, and has always been found in clayey or loamy land, and almost always along streams. I have but one specimen away from streams or the vicinity of water, from Forest Hill, in the south part of the city. Its principal home is along the bluff banks of streams, or beyond the bounds of the flood plain. From these banks, either contiguous to the stream or bordering the flood plain, it spreads a little into the adjacent woods. In such situations I have seen it by the Kankakee river, the Desplaines and some of its branches, the Calumet, and Thorn creek, one of its affluents, and it is likely to occur under similar conditions along other streams of the vicinity.—E. J. HILL, *Chicago*.

A NEW ISOETES FROM IDAHO.

Isoetes Underwoodi, n. sp.—Leaves 18–50, rather slender, 10–16^{cm} long, erect to recurved, semi-lunate or nearly helmet shaped in section, striate, with abundant stomata above; peripheral bast bundles generally all four present, but sometimes one or more lacking: macrosporangia dark brown: microsporangia olivaceous, elliptic to narrowly oblong, much pitted, 6–8^{mm} long, slightly covered by the narrow wings of the velum: ligule rather narrowly triangular: macrospores *bright white*, 0.33–0.45^{mm} thick, rough with low single or confluent tubercles: microspores 0.025–0.028^{mm} long, unsymmetrical, short spinulose on the edges.

Wet ground, borders of pools, Paradise creek, in and near Moscow, Idaho.

This plant is submerged during a greater part of the spring, but seems to reach perfection entirely out of water. The dry leaves look more or less round, but this is due to the sharp lateral edges becoming so involute as to present merely a narrow channel along the widest side. The air cavities are generally quite large and the walls thin. It differs much from the only other two species of this region, *I. Nuttallii* and *I. Bolanderi*. From the first it differs in its longer

and more numerous leaves, spotted velum, bright white instead of brownish macrospores, and amphibious nature. From *I. Nuttallii* it differs in its partial, not complete velum, its usually four bast bundles, smaller macrospores, and amphibious nature.

I take pleasure in dedicating the species to Professor L. M. Underwood, to whose admirable little work, "Our Native Ferns and their Allies," I owe many an hour of profit and delight.—L. F. HENDERSON, *Moscow, Idaho.*